

Teacher Edition with Student Worksheets

Grade

Risk Watch[®] 4



**An injury
prevention
program
from NFPA**



Getting Started

The *Risk Watch: Unintentional Injuries* Student Workbooks (kindergarten through grade six) are designed to supplement your injury prevention lessons. Each risk area includes a caregiver letter and three activity sheets. We hope this format makes it easy for you to download and print the worksheets you want to use with your students.

It's easy to use. Just click on the grade level you are teaching and you will find the eight topics. Student activity sheets and the caregiver letter can be found within the appropriate topic.

We have also included additional reproducible pages from *Risk Watch: Unintentional Injuries*. You will find the Knowledge Test, Test Score Summary Sheet, Caregiver Letters, Community Bulletins, *Risk Watch* Diploma, "Success" Incident Form, and Survey Form. Just select the item you would like to download and print.

The Knowledge Test included on this disk is an updated version. Feel free to use the test found in the *Risk Watch* module or the test on this disk.

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American Academy of Pediatrics
141 Northwest Point Blvd.
P.O. Box 927
Elk Grove Village, IL 60009-027
<http://www.aap.org/>

American Association of Poison Control Centers
3201 New Mexico Ave., NW, Suite 310
Washington, DC 20016
<http://www.aapcc.org/>

American Automobile Association
625 North Michigan Ave.
Suite 1530
Chicago, IL 60611
<http://www.aaa.com/>

American Red Cross
8111 Gatehouse Road, 6th Floor
Falls Church, VA 22042
<http://www.redcross.org/>

Consumer Federation of America
1424 16th St. NW, Suite 604
Washington, DC 20036
<http://www.consumerfed.org/>

Duke University Medical Center
Emergency Department North
Room 1662, Box 3096
Durham, NC 27710
<http://www.mc.duke.edu/>

Johns Hopkins University SHPH
Faculty of Social/Behavioral Sciences
624 North Broadway, Room 592
Baltimore, MD 21205

Home Safety Council™
P.O. Box 111, 1605 Curtis Bridge Drive
Wilkesboro, NC 28697
<http://www.homesafetycouncil.org/>

Maternal and Child Health Bureau
5600 Fishers Lane
Parklawn Building, Room 18- A 39
Rockville, MD 20857
<http://www.mchb.hrsa.gov/>

National Center for Injury Prevention and Control
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
4770 Buford Highway, NE, Mailstop K63
Atlanta, GA 30341-3724
<http://www.cdc.gov/>

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
Office of Occupant Protection
400 Seventh St., SW, Rm. 5118, NTS-11
Washington, DC 20590
<http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/>

National SAFE KIDS Campaign®
1301 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20004
<http://www.safekids.org/>

National Safety Council
Community Safety Division
1121 Spring Lake Drive
Itasca, IL 60143-3201
<http://www.nsc.org/>

Sowers Associates
National Consultants, Health and Safety Education
1 Park Ave.
Hampton, NH 03842

United States Consumer Product Safety Commission
4330 East West Highway
Bethesda, MD 20814
<http://www.cpsc.gov/>

United States Fire Administration
16825 S. Seton Ave., Building N300G
Emmitsburg, MD 21727
<http://www.usfa.fema.gov/>

University of Wisconsin
Department of Pediatrics
600 Highland Ave., H6/440
Madison, WI 53792



Public Education Division
One Batterymarch Park
Quincy, MA 02169
(617)984-7285
fax (617)770-0200

Dear Parent or Caregiver:

Our class is learning about injury prevention through an exciting program called *Risk Watch*®. Developed by the nonprofit National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) with co-funding from the Home Safety Council™, *Risk Watch* is a comprehensive curriculum designed to give children in preschool through grade eight the information and support they need to make positive choices about their personal safety and well-being. The program targets the top eight risk areas for this age group: motor vehicle safety; fire and burn prevention; choking, suffocation, and strangulation prevention; poisoning prevention; falls prevention; firearms injury prevention; bike and pedestrian safety; and water safety.

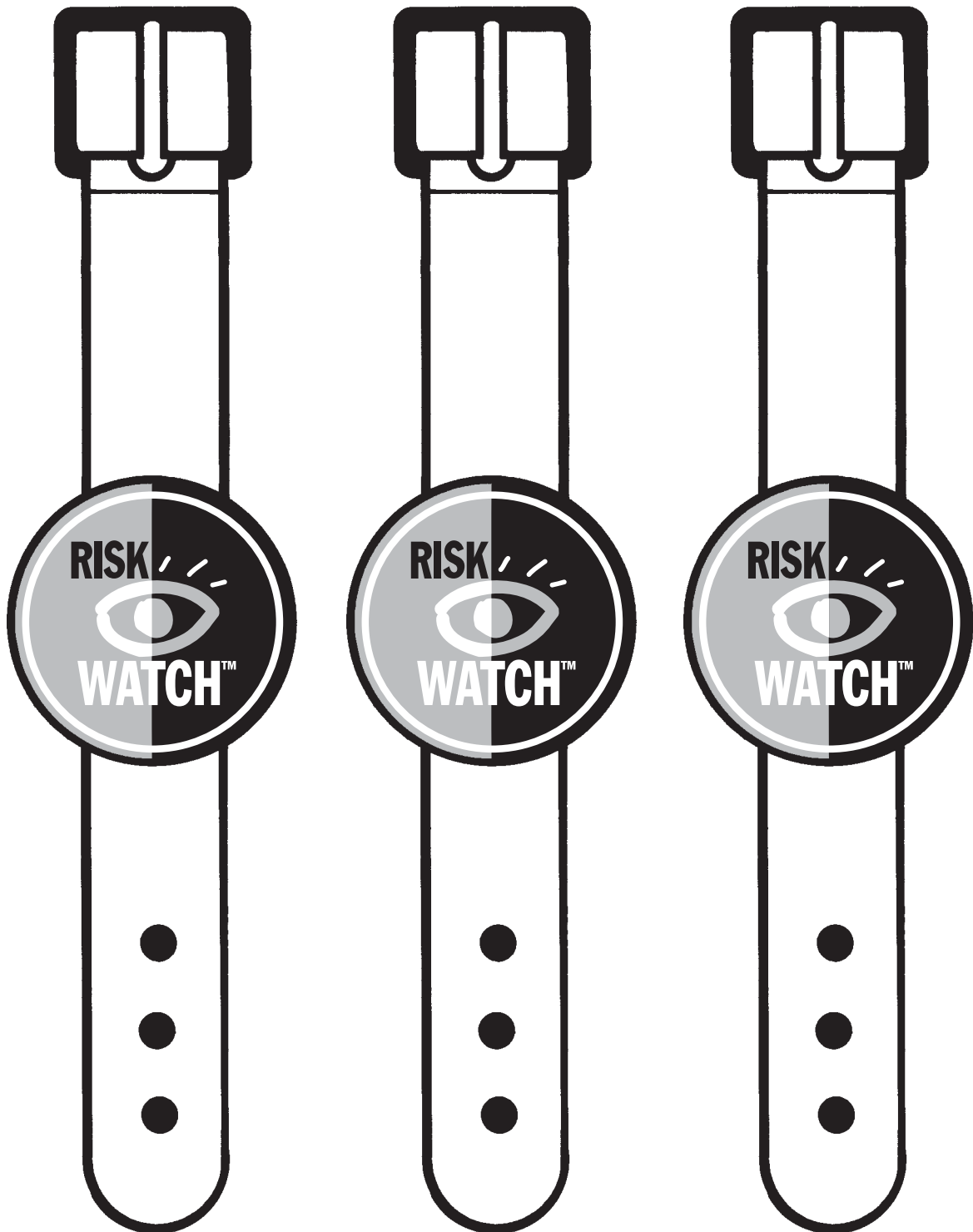
Why is it so important to teach kids about safety? Because each year more school-age children are disabled or die from unintentional injuries than from kidnapping, drugs, and disease combined. These are tragedies that affect not just the child and family, but his or her classmates, friends, and the community as a whole.

The good news is there's something we can all do. By teaching children how to recognize and avoid the things that put them most at risk, we can help them lead fuller and more productive lives. And as your child's primary caregiver, you can support this effort by setting a good example at home and by providing careful supervision of your children at all times. Visit the official *Risk Watch* Web site at www.riskwatch.org for more information for parents and kids.

As a teacher, I'm committed to helping my students live up to their full potential. Keeping them safe is an important first step. I hope you'll help make safety a habit in your family by becoming "Risk Watchers" at home.

Motor Vehicle Safety

Risk Watch® Wrist Watches



FIND A RISK!



GRADES 3-4



Risk Reporters to the Rescue Stories



1. After learning about fire safety in school, Josh tells his parents that he thinks it would be a good idea to draw a home fire escape plan. But between Josh's basketball practice and his family's upcoming two-week summer vacation, his parents say that there's no time to make a home escape plan.
2. Ashley and her younger brother Brian were spending Saturday afternoon at the local theater, catching up on the latest movies. The theater lobby was crowded with dozens of young children and their parents. While waiting in line to buy popcorn and soda, Brian yelled "Fire!" to make Ashley laugh.
3. After the new baby was brought home from the hospital, Lamar's parents moved his bedroom to the basement. Lamar was very excited because his new basement bedroom was much bigger than his old bedroom, and there was plenty of room for all of his trophies. But while unpacking his clothes, Lamar realized the only fire exit was through the door.
4. Olivia was spending the weekend with her grandparents. One night after dinner, Olivia and her grandfather were sitting on the couch watching television. During a commercial break, Olivia looked over at her grandfather and noticed that he had fallen asleep with a lit cigarette between his fingers.
5. Tori's dad lives just a few miles from his office and has decided to ride his bike to work every day. This way, he says, he won't get stuck in traffic and doesn't have to buy gasoline for the car. One morning, Tori handed her father's bike helmet to him as he headed down the driveway. "I can't wear a helmet today," he said. "I've got an important meeting and that helmet makes my hair look funny."
6. Janelle's mother is going to the mall and has asked her neighbor, Mrs. Thomas, to keep an eye on Janelle for the afternoon. While Mrs. Thomas and Janelle are walking to the park, they arrive at a busy intersection. Even though the sign says "Don't Walk," Mrs. Thomas steps off the curb and holds her hand out to Janelle.
7. After dinner, Bobby decides to walk over to his friend Ben's house to play video games. It starts to get dark as Bobby walks the four blocks to Ben's house, and he has to cross several busy intersections. Bobby is wearing black jeans and a dark jacket.
8. Amber and her three friends Judy, Barbara, and Helen, are playing at Amber's house. It is a hot day and they decided to ride their bikes to another friend's house to go swimming. As the girls go into the garage to get their bikes, Amber realizes that Barbara does not have a bike helmet.
9. Bradlee and his younger brother Ethan are riding the bus home from school. It is the last day before summer vacation and all of the children on the bus are talking about their summer plans. Suddenly, some older kids on the bus start teasing Ethan, saying that he is scared to get out of his seat while the bus is moving.
10. On the bus ride home from school, Michelle was thinking about her new puppy, Boomer. She couldn't wait to get home to feed him, play with him, and take him for a long walk around the neighborhood. When the bus stopped in front of her house, Michelle hurried out the door and without looking, ran across the street in front of the bus.
11. Aaron's family is going to the lake for a weekend camping trip. He is excited because he is being allowed to bring his friend Kevin with him. As the family climbs into the van for the drive to the lake, Aaron realizes that there aren't enough safety belts for everyone.
12. Crystal and her mother are leaving to go to the mall to do some school shopping. The mall is just a few miles away and Crystal's mother asks her to hold her baby sister, Kimberly, in her lap during the car ride. Crystal tells her mother that the baby should ride in the child-safety seat, but her mother says it will be a quick trip and not to worry about it.
13. When Molly arrives home from school, she finds a note by the front door. It says, "Dear Molly, I had to run to the store. I'll be right home. Love, Mom." It's been a hot day and Molly runs upstairs to her bedroom and quickly changes into her bathing suit. She walks out to the swimming pool and jumps into the shallow end to cool off.



continued...

Risk Reporters to the Rescue Stories



14. Brian and his buddies have heard that the old bridge over Jackson Pond is perfect for jumping off into the water. It's a hot day and diving into the water sounds great! When they arrive at the pond, there are already a bunch of other kids on the bridge and in the water, but there are no grown-ups or lifeguards around.
15. Joel is walking to school one winter morning. He is running late because his older sister forgot to wake him up on time. Joel can see the school across the pond and he has to make a decision. If he continues walking on the sidewalk, he'll be late. If he cuts across the pond, he might make it to school before the bell rings. It has been cold all week and there is a sheet of ice across the entire pond.
16. Shannon is planning to spend the day on a boat with her cousins. As they get ready to leave the dock, Shannon notices that her cousin Evelyn is not wearing a personal flotation device. When Shannon tells her uncle, he takes off his personal flotation device and gives it to Evelyn to wear.
17. James and Evan are really hungry! While looking for something good to eat, they find a bunch of bright tablets that look like candy on their mother's dresser. James and Evan know they're not supposed to eat or drink anything without asking their parents first, but they feel very hungry. And besides, a quick snack won't hurt anything!
18. While on a family camping trip, Tracy and her dad go into the woods and pick some berries for a fresh fruit salad. The berries look just like the ones they always buy at the store. They sure look tasty!
19. Rebecca's baby sister is playing on the kitchen floor and opens the cabinet door under the sink. She grabs a bottle of drain cleaner and puts the top of it in her mouth. When Rebecca comes into the kitchen, she sees her sister but doesn't know if she has swallowed any poison. Rebecca runs to the phone but doesn't know who to call or what number to dial.
20. Peter's parents are hosting a backyard barbecue for the neighborhood. While cooking hot dogs and hamburgers on the grill, the fire suddenly goes out. Because everyone is hungry, Peter's father grabs a container of gasoline to put on the coals to help re-light the fire.
21. Jasmine and her two friends are playing catch with a big red ball. One of Jasmine's friends puts a lollipop in her mouth, and Jasmine gets scared that she might miss a catch and get hit in the face with the ball.
22. Jake and his younger brother are watching a baseball game when it starts to rain. The game is so exciting that no one wants to leave. Jake sees other people tying plastic shopping bags around their heads and necks to keep dry. Jake's younger brother starts to make a rain hood for himself.
23. When Sara goes into her baby sister's room, she notices that the cords from the window blinds over the crib are hanging within reach of her sister.
24. Billy has been asked to baby-sit for the two children in the apartment next door, ages five and two. The family lives on the fifteenth floor of an apartment building. It's a hot day and the family does not have an air conditioner or a fan. The kids want to play by an open window to get fresh air.
25. Jesse and Abby are at the mall shopping for new school clothes. The store they want to visit is on the second floor of the mall. They think it would be fun to try to run up the "down" escalator.
26. Nate is playing at the playground when four boys come over and ask him to join them on the see-saw. Nate doesn't think that five kids on a see-saw sounds like a safe idea, but his friends say everything will be OK.
27. Tony, Derek, and Phil are playing inside their fort in the woods. They loved ducking behind trees and pretending to shoot each other with cap guns. One day, while walking through the woods, they found what looked like a real gun.
28. Bonnie is visiting at her new friend Carly's house. In the basement, Bonnie notices that a gun case is unlocked. Carly says it's no big deal, and that the gun case is always unlocked.

On the Safety Scene Stories



1. Cindy is visiting her grandma. It is growing dark and getting cold in the house, so Grandma decides to light a fire in the fireplace. Grandma places a log in the fireplace, takes a book of matches from the cabinet, and lights a match. . . .

Possible Conclusions

- Cindy reminds her grandma to use a fireplace screen to prevent sparks or burning wood from escaping the fireplace.
- Cindy reminds her grandma that matches should be kept up high out of the sight and reach of children, preferably in a locked cabinet.
- Cindy makes sure that fire is kept at least 3 feet (1 meter) from people and anything that can burn (such as paper, clothing, furniture, bedding, and walls).

2. Ten-year-old Philip is waiting at the bus stop in front of his house. Out of the corner of his eye, he notices a book of matches on the sidewalk. . . .

Possible Conclusions

- When the bus stops, Philip gives the bus driver the book of matches.
- If there is time, Philip can go back into his house to give the book of matches to his mother or father.

Note: Generally, if a child under the age of seven finds matches or lighters, he or she should **tell** a grown-up. A child age seven or older can be taught to give matches or lighters to a grown-up.

3. It is a very cold day in the middle of January. Natalie is walking home from school past the lake. She notices that a dog has fallen through the ice. Natalie decides what would be the best thing to do. . . .

Possible Conclusions

- Natalie rushes to a nearby store to ask the storekeeper to call for help.
- Natalie rushes home to call for help.

4. Brandy has been invited to a friend's pool party on Friday afternoon. When she arrives at the party, all of her friends are already in the pool. Her friends yell for her to hurry and get into the pool. Brandy sets her towel on a chair and. . . .

Possible Conclusions

- Brandy makes sure there is a grown-up present before getting into the water.
- Brandy goes to the shallow end of the pool and walks carefully into the water.
- Brandy makes sure she is diving into the deep end of the pool and raises her hands above her head. She doesn't let her friends encourage her into diving dangerously.

5. Meredith is visiting her cousin, Annie. It is getting dark and Annie suggests that they ride their bikes to the corner store for an ice cream cone. Meredith would like some ice cream but knows that it is unsafe to ride bikes at night, so she suggests. . . .

Possible Conclusions

- Meredith suggests that they ask Annie's mother or father to drive them to the corner store.
- Meredith suggests that they walk on the sidewalk to the corner store and wear bright, reflective clothing. Perhaps Annie's mother or father can walk to the store with them.

6. Scott is planning to do some skateboarding on a hot Thursday afternoon. He goes to the garage and gets his equipment. As he pulls out his knee pads, elbow pads, wrist guards, and helmet, he thinks he will be uncomfortable wearing all of this equipment on such a hot day. Scott decides. . . .

Possible Conclusions

- Scott decides that it is necessary to wear all of his protective gear in order to be safe.

7. Mary takes the bus home from school every day. On Tuesday, she used a backpack to carry a lot of books home to do a special report. As she was getting off the bus, the straps on Mary's backpack were dangerously close to catching on the bus handrail. . . .

Possible Conclusions

- Mary was careful that the straps on her backpack didn't catch on the handrail.
- Mary removed her backpack and carried it in her hand to make sure the straps didn't catch on the handrail.

On the Safety Scene Stories



8. Angela is babysitting her younger brother and sister. For lunch, she gave them tuna fish sandwiches, grapes, and tall glasses of milk. The young children begin to fool around and chase each other around the table while their mouths are full of food. . .

Possible Conclusions

- *Angela tells the children to stay seated while chewing their food — it is dangerous to run or play while eating.*
- *Angela tells the children to put only small amounts of food in their mouths and chew each mouthful slowly and thoroughly.*

9. Victoria and Benjamin are playing together. It is late in the afternoon and Benjamin has a headache and thinks he needs to take an aspirin. Victoria knows that her mother keeps a bottle of aspirin in the medicine cabinet in the bathroom. . . .

Possible Conclusions

- *Victoria asks her mother for help. Children should only take medicine or vitamins from a grown-up.*
- *Victoria reminds her mother that all vitamins and medicines should be stored in a locked cabinet, out of the sight and reach of children.*

10. Donnie and his family have just moved to a new state. The telephone has just been installed, and Donnie is looking in the telephone book for important telephone numbers. These telephone numbers might include. . . .

Possible Conclusions

- *The telephone numbers might include those for the local fire department, police, Poison Control Center, family doctor, and emergency response (9-1-1 or other local number).*

11. Gary and Glen are visiting Ken's house early one morning. Ken takes the boys to his parent's bedroom and points to his father's gun, which is lying on the dresser. Gary and Glen decide that. . . .

Possible Conclusions

- *Gary and Glen decide it would be safer to leave the house immediately and tell a grown-up about the gun.*
- *Gary and Glen decide to tell Ken's parents about the gun right away.*

12. Sean always wears his safety belt when he rides in a car. Sometimes his mother forgets to put on her safety belt, and Sean must remind her. One day, Sean's mother is going to drive Sean and his baby sister to the mall. As they get into the car. . . .

Possible Conclusions

- *Sean reminds his mother to wear her safety belt.*
- *Sean reminds his mother to make sure that his younger sister is properly strapped into her child-safety seat in the back seat of the car.*

13. Mike and Bill are spending Saturday at the local mall. While riding down the escalator, Mike dares Bill to try and run up the escalator steps. Bill thinks about it for a minute and decides. . . .

Possible Conclusions

- *Bill knows it is not safe to run or fool around on an escalator. He decides it is safer to hold onto the hand railing and carefully step off the escalator steps at the bottom.*
- *Bill knows that running, pushing, or shoving on an escalator could lead to someone falling down or getting hurt.*



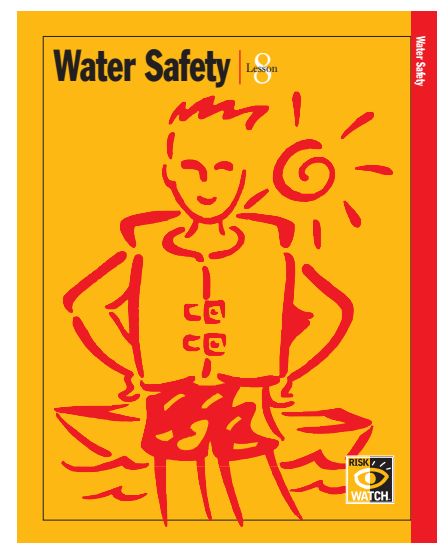
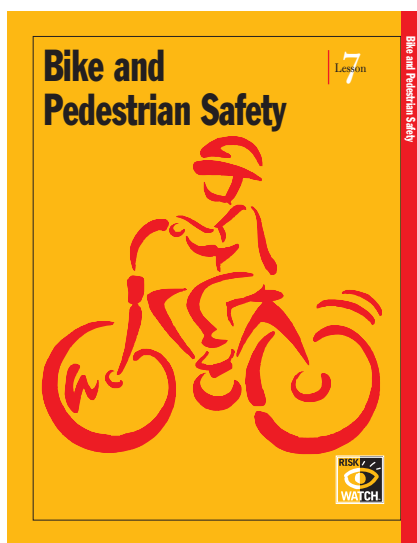
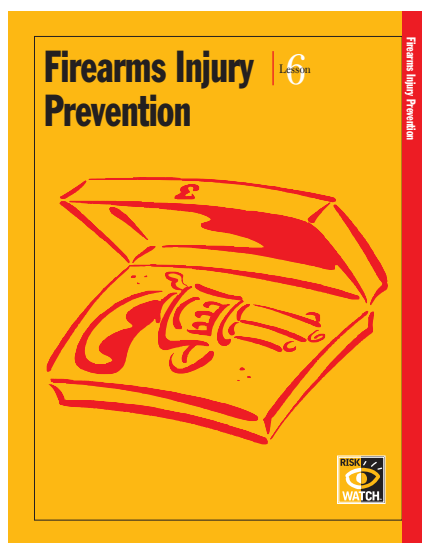
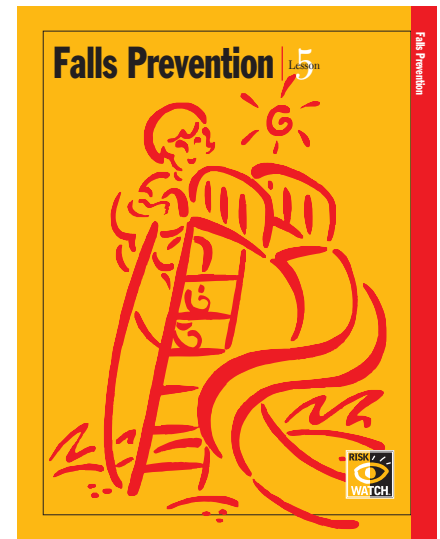
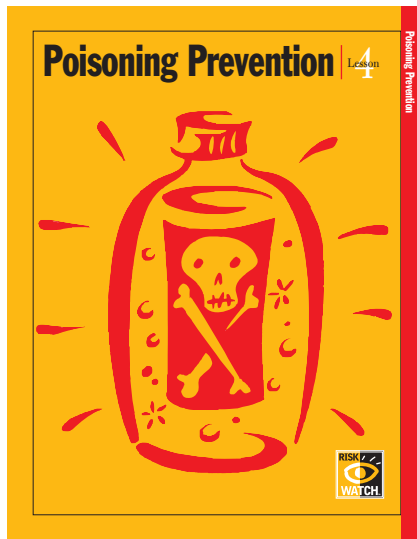
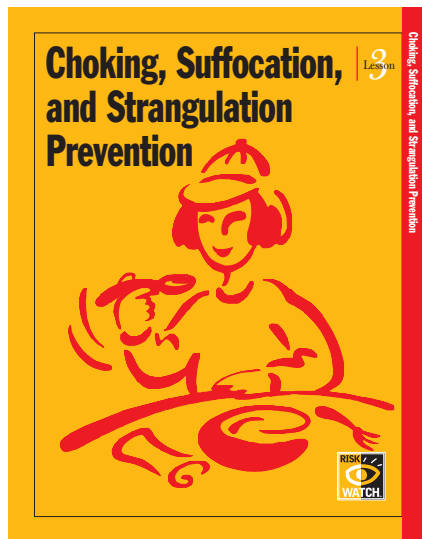
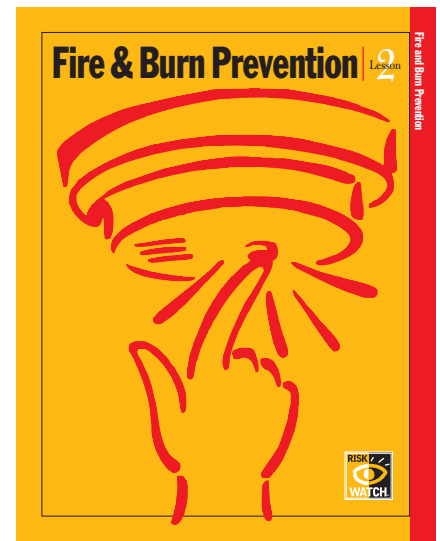
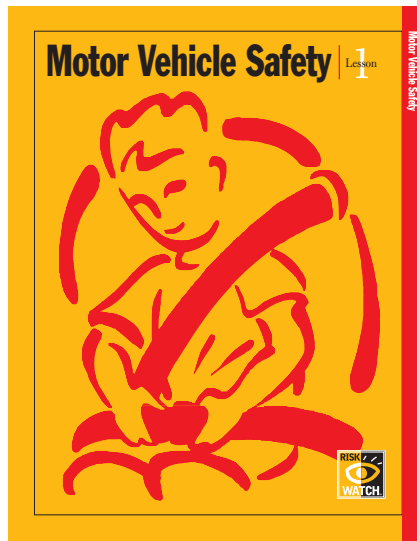
Get the Message Worksheet

NAME: _____

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Risk Watch® Icon Cards

Duplicate this sheet to use the Risk Watch icons in student projects. Ideas for the icons include decorating student journals, Risk Watch safety badges, props for presentations, games, or other fun ideas you may have!





Motor Vehicle Safety



Home Activity

Develop a checklist. Ask your child to explain school bus safety rules learned in school. Then work together to develop a checklist that your child can use to keep himself or herself safe. You may want to include actions such as checking a backpack or jacket for loose ties that could get caught on the bus door or elsewhere. When the checklist is complete, post it on your refrigerator or bulletin board.

Visit www.riskwatch.org or www.sparky.org for more information and activities.

Your child has been learning about the dangers presented by motor vehicles and school buses and the ways to be protected from injury. Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of unintentional injury and death for children aged 14 and under. In 2000, 1,654 children in the United States aged 14 and under died in motor vehicle crashes. About 55 percent of motor vehicle occupants aged 14 and under who were killed in fatal crashes, 2001, were unrestrained. An additional 228,000 children aged 14 and under were injured in motor vehicle crashes. Some of these injuries involved brain and spinal cord damage, which can have a lifelong effect on the injured child.

Child restraint systems, such as infant seats, convertible seats, booster seats, and safety belts, however, can reduce the risk of death by up to 71 percent. However, 85 percent of children who ride in motor vehicles are improperly restrained. A child who weighs between 40 and 80 pounds should use a belt-positioning booster seat. A belt-positioning booster seat elevates the child to ensure a proper fit of the lap-shoulder safety belt. When the child has reached a weight of 80 pounds, is approximately 58 inches tall, and has a sitting height of 29 inches, he or she can be properly restrained with a lap-shoulder safety belt. For the lap-shoulder safety belt to work effectively, the shoulder belt should cross the collarbone and the center of the chest. The lap belt should fit low and tight across the upper thighs.

Children can not ride comfortably and remain properly restrained using a lap-shoulder safety belt until they are tall enough for their knees to bend over the edge of the seat when their backs are resting firmly against the seat. In addition, all children 12 and under should ride in the back seat.

Because many children ride a school bus at one time or another, it is important to remind them of school bus safety rules. Your child will be reviewing these rules in class.



Data sources: Boost America!, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), National SAFE KIDS Campaign®.

Name _____

Date _____



Capitalize and Punctuate

Read the motor vehicle safety rules listed below. Write each rule correctly, using proper capitalization and punctuation.

- 1.** Children 12 and under should ride in the back seat of the vehicle

- 2.** mrs. garcia said talk quietly and always listen to the bus driver

- 3.** When the bus, has stopped, and the driver opens the door, line up in singlefile

- 4.** always stay in your seat when riding in a vehicle

- 5.** hold on to bus handrails, to keep from falling down

Name _____

Date _____



Safety Decisions

Read each situation below. Decide how to correct the situation.

Write your answers on the lines provided.

- 1.** You leave your home to go to the bus stop. When you arrive, several other children are there from your neighborhood. They are running around, and the bus is pulling up to the bus stop. What should they do?

- 2.** You get on the school bus, but you have trouble taking a seat because of all the backpacks in the aisle. What should you do?

- 3.** You are waiting for the school bus. As the bus approaches, you drop your lunch bag and it falls into the street. What should you do?

- 4.** You get off the bus at your bus stop. Your grandmother is waiting for you across the street. What should you do?

- 5.** You are at a friend's home, and her parents invite you to go with them to get some ice cream. You get into the car and put on your safety belt, but your friend tells you that you don't need to wear one. What should you do?

Name _____

Date _____

Why Is Motor Vehicle Safety Important?

Using the space below, write an article for a newspaper on the importance of motor vehicle safety. Use your responses from the previous activity, if you wish. Be sure to give your article a headline.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Name _____

Date _____



Capitalize and Punctuate

Read the motor vehicle safety rules listed below. Write each rule correctly, using proper capitalization and punctuation.

1. Children 12 and under should ride in the back seat of the vehicle
Children 12 and under should ride in the back seat of the vehicle.

2. mrs. garcia said talk quietly and always listen to the bus driver
Mrs. Garcia said "talk quietly and always listen to the bus driver."

3. When the bus, has stopped, and the driver opens the door, line
up in singlefile
*When the bus has stopped and the driver opens the door, line
up in single file.*

4. always stay in your seat when riding in a vehicle
Always stay in your seat when riding in a vehicle.

5. hold on to bus handrails, to keep from falling down
Hold on to bus handrails to keep from falling down.

Name _____

Date _____



Safety Decisions

Read each situation below. Decide how to correct the situation.

Write your answers on the lines provided.

- 1.** You leave your home to go to the bus stop. When you arrive, several other children are there from your neighborhood. They are running around, and the bus is pulling up to the bus stop. What should they do?
Stop running around and line up in single file.
-

- 2.** You get on the school bus, but you have trouble taking a seat because of all the backpacks in the aisle. What should you do?
Tell the bus driver or the children that backpacks should be kept next to the owners or on the floor between their feet.
-

- 3.** You are waiting for the school bus. As the bus approaches, you drop your lunch bag and it falls into the street. What should you do?
Wait until the school bus stops. Then, tell the bus driver that you dropped your lunch bag. Wait until he or she tells you that it's safe to pick up your lunch bag.
-

- 4.** You get off the bus at your bus stop. Your grandmother is waiting for you across the street. What should you do?
Wait until your grandmother crosses the road. Then, holding her hand, walk five giant steps in front of the bus, looking both ways before crossing back to the other side of the road.
-

- 5.** You are at a friend's home, and her parents invite you to go with them to get some ice cream. You get into the car and put on your safety belt, but your friend tells you that you don't need to wear one. What should you do?
Tell her that you are unable to ride in the car without being in the back seat wearing a safety belt.
-

Name _____

Date _____

Why Is Motor Vehicle Safety Important?


Using the space below, write an article for a newspaper on the importance of motor vehicle safety. Use your responses from the previous activity, if you wish. Be sure to give your article a headline.

Answers will vary.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Home Letter

Lesson 2



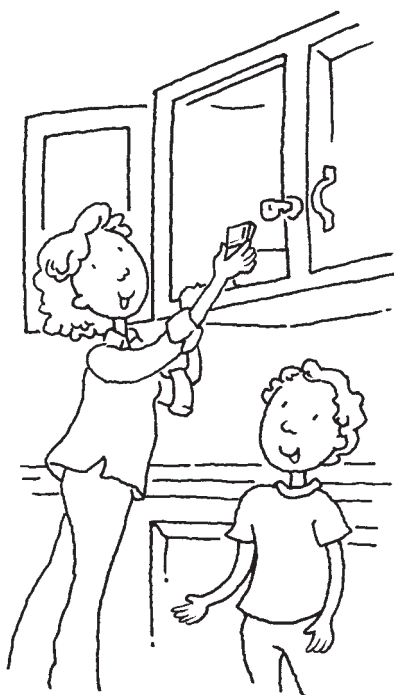
Fire and Burn Prevention



Home Activity

Locate fire hazards. Walk your child through every room of your home and discuss potential fire hazards. Complete the chart at the bottom of the page.

Visit www.riskwatch.org or www.sparky.org for more information and additional activities.



Your child has been learning basic information regarding fire and burn prevention. In the United States, fire kills more than 3,500 people a year and is the cause of tens of thousands of related injuries. In 1998 in the United States, 800 children aged 14 and under died from fire.

It is important to know that some children may experiment with fire just to see what it is like. Some children seek attention to themselves by playing with dangerous items, and others intentionally set fires as a way of acting out their anger or frustration. Proper supervision of children and appropriate assignment of responsibility are two things you can do to prevent this behavior. You also can remove all potential fire hazards from your home and store items that can start a fire in a safe place. These items include matches and lighters, gasoline, kerosene, and paint thinner. It is important to understand that fire play could result in serious personal harm or property loss. Deliberate or intentional firesetting could have legal consequences, too. Programs are available to help assess a child's fire behavior and provide appropriate education and assistance.

Your child has also learned about fire hazards in the home. Check to see that all doors and windows in each room are not blocked by furniture, toys, or other objects inside, or by shrubs or other things outside. Be sure windows open easily from inside. Locked or barred doors and windows covered by security bars should have quick-release devices that everyone can open. Matches and lighters should be kept out of the reach of children, preferably in a locked cabinet. Check for overloaded electrical outlets; cracked or frayed cords; or cords running across heavy traffic areas, under carpets, or under furniture. Keep kitchen appliances clean and inspect them for frayed or cracked cords. Keep young children three feet away from the stove. Keep pot handles turned inward so that pots will not be inadvertently knocked off or pulled off the stove. Make sure your home has smoke alarms on every level and in or near all sleeping areas. Test smoke alarms monthly by pushing the test button, and replace batteries at least once a year.

Room	Type of Hazard	Correction Needed	Correction Completed
Living room	frayed electrical cord	replace cord	

Data source: NFPA.

Name _____

Date _____



Decode the Rule

Solve the math problems below.

A

$30 \div 2 = \underline{\quad}$

L

$32 \div 2 = \underline{\quad}$

T

$64 \div 8 = \underline{\quad}$

D

$28 \div 7 = \underline{\quad}$

S

$7 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$

O

$5 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$

H

$6 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$

P

$4 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$

M

$9 \div 9 = \underline{\quad}$

C

$10 \div 5 = \underline{\quad}$

E

$100 \div 4 = \underline{\quad}$

I

$0 \div 13 = \underline{\quad}$

U

$13 \times 1 = \underline{\quad}$

Y

$10 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$

R

$5 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

F

$4 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$

To decode the message, place the letters that correspond to the answers on the lines below.

12

10

15

2

8

0

2

25

50

35

13

10

42

35

1

25

36

0

10

25

25

21

2

15

12

25

4

10

0

16

16

Name _____

Date _____



Get the Story

Read the following article, and then answer the five "W's" of reporting to gather more facts.

At 3:00 P.M. the fire department was called to respond to a house fire at 441 South Main Street. When the firefighters arrived at the scene, they found three young children between the ages of 5 and 11 standing with their mother and father near a tree in front of their home. The father had burns on his arms and needed medical attention. Fortunately, no one remained inside the burning home. After the fire was extinguished, investigators

explored the home to determine the cause of the fire. Inside the garage they discovered traces of a charcoal grill on the floor, spilled lighter fluid, gasoline stored in a plastic cup, matches, cigarettes, cans of soda, and yard tools. Inside the house they determined that the electrical and heating devices had been in good working order. The mother was baking a pie when the smoke alarm sounded. The father was grilling hamburgers in the garage.

1. WHAT were the fire hazards in the home?

2. WHERE were the fire hazards located?

3. WHY did the father need medical attention?

4. WHO do you think started the fire?

5. WHAT was the father doing in the garage?

6. WHEN did the mother realize that the house was on fire?

On a separate sheet of paper, write a short story explaining how you think the fire started.

Name _____

Date _____



Home Fire Hazards

What things in your home can cause or start a fire? Make a list of three potential fire hazards and three examples of fire safety that are currently present in your home.

Potential Hazards

Examples of Fire Safety

Report the Problem

Write a letter to your parent or caregiver, telling of one hazard or one example of fire safety you found in your home. Explain the harm the hazard could cause and how it could be corrected, or explain how the example of fire safety keeps your family safe. Be sure to use correct punctuation and proper sentence structure.

Date: _____

Dear _____ ,

Love,

Name _____

Date _____



Decode the Rule

Solve the math problems below.

A

$30 \div 2 = \underline{15}$

L

$32 \div 2 = \underline{16}$

T

$64 \div 8 = \underline{8}$

D

$28 \div 7 = \underline{4}$

S

$7 \times 3 = \underline{21}$

O

$5 \times 7 = \underline{35}$

H

$6 \times 7 = \underline{42}$

P

$4 \times 3 = \underline{12}$

M

$9 \div 9 = \underline{1}$

C

$10 \div 5 = \underline{2}$

E

$100 \div 4 = \underline{25}$

I

$0 \div 13 = \underline{0}$

U

$13 \times 1 = \underline{13}$

Y

$10 \times 5 = \underline{50}$

R

$5 \times 2 = \underline{10}$

F

$4 \times 9 = \underline{36}$

To decode the message, place the letters that correspond to the answers on the lines below.

<u>P</u>	<u>r</u>	<u>a</u>	<u>c</u>	<u>t</u>	<u>i</u>	<u>c</u>	<u>e</u>	<u>y</u>	<u>o</u>	<u>u</u>	<u>r</u>
12	10	15	2	8	0	2	25	50	35	13	10
<u>h</u>	<u>o</u>	<u>m</u>	<u>e</u>		<u>f</u>	<u>i</u>	<u>r</u>	<u>e</u>			
42	35	1	25		36	0	10	25			
<u>e</u>	<u>s</u>	<u>c</u>	<u>a</u>	<u>p</u>	<u>e</u>	<u>d</u>	<u>r</u>	<u>i</u>	<u>l</u>	<u>l</u>	
25	21	2	15	12	25	4	10	0	16	16	

Name _____

Date _____



Get the Story

Read the following article, and then answer the five "W's" of reporting to gather more facts.

At 3:00 P.M. the fire department was called to respond to a house fire at 441 South Main Street. When the firefighters arrived at the scene, they found three young children between the ages of 5 and 11 standing with their mother and father near a tree in front of their home. The father had burns on his arms and needed medical attention. Fortunately, no one remained inside the burning home. After the fire was extinguished, investigators

explored the home to determine the cause of the fire. Inside the garage they discovered traces of a charcoal grill on the floor, spilled lighter fluid, gasoline stored in a plastic cup, matches, cigarettes, cans of soda, and yard tools. Inside the house they determined that the electrical and heating devices had been in good working order. The mother was baking a pie when the smoke alarm sounded. The father was grilling hamburgers in the garage.

1. **WHAT** were the fire hazards in the home?

Lighter fluid, gasoline stored in a plastic cup, matches, cigarettes

2. **WHERE** were the fire hazards located?

Garage

3. **WHY** did the father need medical attention?

Because he started the fire and may have gotten burned or inhaled smoke

4. **WHO** do you think started the fire?

The father

5. **WHAT** was the father doing in the garage?

Grilling hamburgers

6. **WHEN** did the mother realize that the house was on fire?

When the smoke alarm sounded

On a separate sheet of paper, write a short story explaining how you think the fire started. **Stories will vary. Check students' work.**

Name _____

Date _____



Home Fire Hazards

What things in your home can cause or start a fire? Make a list of three potential fire hazards and three examples of fire safety that are currently present in your home. *Answers will vary.*

Potential Hazards

Examples of Fire Safety

Report the Problem

Write a letter to your parent or caregiver, telling of one hazard or one example of fire safety you found in your home. Explain the harm the hazard could cause and how it could be corrected, or explain how the example of fire safety keeps your family safe. Be sure to use correct punctuation and proper sentence structure.

Date: _____

Dear _____ ,

Answers will vary.

Love,



Choking, Suffocation, and Strangulation Prevention



Home Activity

Create a safety checklist. Work with your child to create a checklist of the choking, suffocation, and strangulation safety rules. Have him or her include the possible causes of each type of hazard. Include photographs or have your child draw pictures of possible hazards in the home. When the checklist is completed, place it on the refrigerator for easy reference.

Visit www.riskwatch.org or www.sparky.org for more information and additional activities.



Your child has been learning about the dangers of choking, suffocation, and strangulation and how to recognize potentially dangerous items and situations that could cause injury. In 2000, in the United States, 634 children aged 14 and under died from suffocation, strangulation, or entrapment. In 2000, 160 children aged 14 and under died from choking.

Knowing the risks can help you protect your child. Remind your child to sit while eating and to chew food thoroughly. Reinforce these habits with your child during mealtimes.

All parents and caregivers are urged to take a Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) course and learn the Heimlich maneuver. To perform the Heimlich maneuver:

1. Ask if the person in distress can cough, speak, or breathe. If he or she can, then do not interfere. If the person is unable to cough, speak, or breathe, begin the Heimlich maneuver.
2. Stand behind the person. Place the thumb side of your fist against the middle of the person's abdomen, between the navel and the breastbone. Grasp your fist with your other hand.
3. Give four quick, upward thrusts into the abdomen.
4. Repeat the thrusts until the obstruction is dislodged and the airway is clear.

Unintentional strangulation also claims many young lives each year. Most strangulation incidents occur on the playground. A child can be strangled when something he or she is wearing gets caught on playground equipment, such as a slide or swing. While on the playground, children should avoid wearing scarves, mittens, necklaces, or clothes with drawstrings around the neck. Even jacket hoods can become snagged in playground equipment.

Strangulation incidents also can occur at home. Look for strangulation hazards such as window blind cords and small openings that could entrap a young child's head. Cut the loops on the window blind cords and place them out of your child's reach.

In addition, it is important to note that young children are particularly at risk of suffocation when at play. Your child should not play with plastic bags or inside objects such as refrigerators, freezers, dishwashers, boxes, and car trunks, which could entrap him or her.

Data sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National SAFE KIDS Campaign®.

Name _____

Date _____



Word Scramble

The words below are all mixed up. Unscramble the words.
Use the words to complete the sentences. Then select one
sentence, and write a paragraph explaining what it means
to you.

1. catfusoifon _____

2. lsrue _____

3. gigante _____

4. padertp _____

5. wech _____

1. Never play inside anything where you could be _____.

2. Most choking incidents occur when you are _____.

3. _____ your food thoroughly.

4. Plastic bags, refrigerators, freezers and car trunks are _____
hazards.

5. Knowing the _____ can keep you safe.

Name _____

Date _____



On the Go

Read the story. Then use complete sentences to answer the questions.

Nellie is babysitting Paulo, who is five years old. Paulo is a bundle of energy. He never sits still. Nellie has watched small children before, but she has never watched a child like Paulo. He moves from room to room, getting into one thing after another.

While Nellie is cleaning Paulo's mess in the living room, Paulo darts off to the kitchen. He is hungry and looks for a bite to eat. Nellie hears cabinets opening and closing. She stops what she is doing and runs to the kitchen. Just as she comes around the corner, she sees Paulo throwing a handful of popcorn into his mouth.

1. Who are the main characters in the story?

2. What is Paulo doing that could hurt him? Explain.

3. What safety rule is being broken?

4. On a separate sheet of paper, write the ending to the story.

Name _____

Date _____

Report the Facts

Imagine that you are a news reporter. Write a story about a choking incident. Your story should:

- describe the choking hazard.
- explain what happened when the person choked.
- tell how the choking incident could have been prevented.

Include a descriptive headline for your story.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Name _____

Date _____



Word Scramble

The words below are all mixed up. Unscramble the words. Use the words to complete the sentences. Then select one sentence, and write a paragraph explaining what it means to you.

1. catfusoifon suffocation

2. lsrue rules

3. giante eating

4. padertp trapped

5. wech chew

1. Never play inside anything where you could be trapped.

2. Most choking incidents occur when you are eating.

3. Chew your food thoroughly.

4. Plastic bags, refrigerators, freezers and car trunks are suffocation hazards.

5. Knowing the rules can keep you safe.

Paragraphs will vary.

Name _____

Date _____



On the Go

Read the story. Then use complete sentences to answer the questions.

Nellie is babysitting Paulo, who is five years old. Paulo is a bundle of energy. He never sits still. Nellie has watched small children before, but she has never watched a child like Paulo. He moves from room to room, getting into one thing after another.

While Nellie is cleaning Paulo's mess in the living room, Paulo darts off to the kitchen. He is hungry and looks for a bite to eat. Nellie hears cabinets opening and closing. She stops what she is doing and runs to the kitchen. Just as she comes around the corner, she sees Paulo throwing a handful of popcorn into his mouth.

1. Who are the main characters in the story?

Nellie and Paulo

2. What is Paulo doing that could hurt him? Explain.

He is throwing a handful of popcorn into his mouth. Because popcorn is small and he is eating a large amount of it at once, Paulo could choke.

3. What safety rule is being broken?

Put only small amounts of food in your mouth, and chew each mouthful slowly and thoroughly.

4. On a separate sheet of paper, write the ending to the story.

Answers will vary.

Name _____

Date _____

Report the Facts

Imagine that you are a news reporter. Write a story about a choking incident. Your story should:

- describe the choking hazard.
- explain what happened when the person choked.
- tell how the choking incident could have been prevented.

Include a descriptive headline for your story.

Answers will vary.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.



Poisoning Prevention



Home Activities

Role-play. Role-play with your child to teach him or her what to do in a poisoning emergency. Ask your child to tell whom he or she would call and what number he or she would dial. Have your child practice what he or she would say in reporting the emergency.

Visit www.riskwatch.org or www.sparky.org for more information and additional activities.

Your child has been learning how to stay safe from poisons commonly found in or around the home. A poison is a substance containing toxic chemicals that can cause serious illness, injury, or even death when eaten or inhaled.

Poison Control Centers across the nation received more than 1.1 million reports of unintentional poisonings in children aged five and under in 2001. In 2000, 91 children aged 14 and under were fatally poisoned. More than 90 percent of all poisonings happened inside the home.

It is not difficult to understand why children are at increased risk for poisoning. Younger children have a tendency to put things in their mouths, while older children may taste or smell things out of curiosity. Some children are poisoned through no fault of their own by a colorless, odorless gas called carbon monoxide. Regardless of the poison, the results can be life-threatening, even fatal, because of the small size of children.

Safeguard your home by purchasing medicines and vitamins with child-resistant caps. Store all cleaning products and flammables out of your child's reach, preferably in a locked cabinet. Keep all poisonous substances in their original containers. If possible install laboratory-listed carbon monoxide detectors inside your home to protect your family from carbon monoxide poisoning. To help keep your family safe, post the Poison Control Center's phone number, 1-800-222-1222, on or near your telephone. Should you ever suspect that your child has taken a poison, stay calm and call the Poison Control Center right away. Have the container from which the poison was taken handy in case you need to answer any questions about the poison.

In addition, teach your child never to eat or drink anything, including medicine, without asking a trusted grown-up first. Make sure your child knows to tell a grown-up if someone finds a poison and to stay away from areas that may pose a poisoning risk.

Data sources: American Association of Poison Control Centers, National SAFE KIDS Campaign®.



Name _____

Date _____



What's the Problem, What's the Solution?

Read each sentence below. Write the missing problem or solution as indicated.

1. Problem: A man I didn't know offered me some candy.

Solution: _____

2. Problem: _____

Solution: My dad and I looked up the local Poison Control Center phone number and posted it by our phone.

3. Problem: Jess is allergic to aspirin.

Solution: _____

4. Problem: _____

Solution: My mom called the Poison Control Center.

5. Problem: When Todd was playing in the basement, he found a can of spray paint.

Solution: _____

6. Problem: _____

Solution: My mom bought a lock for the drawer.

7. Problem: Even though we couldn't smell it, the detector indicated a high level of carbon monoxide in our home.

Solution: _____

8. Problem: _____

Solution: I gave the pills to my aunt.

Name _____

Date _____



Solve That Problem

Read the problem below. Choose an ending that solves the problem. Put an X next to the best ending.

Lorena was helping her mom wash the kitchen window. As Lorena sprayed the cleanser, it went in her eyes. They started to burn immediately.

- _____ **1.** She wiped her eyes with her hands, washed her hands with soap and water, and continued washing the window.
- _____ **2.** Her mom immediately called the Poison Control Center for information. The expert told her what to do.
- _____ **3.** Her mom looked at the cleanser and said that the burning would go away soon.

Read the problems. Write the best poisoning prevention solution to each one.

The Miller family had just finished dinner and sat down to watch their favorite television show. Suddenly the carbon monoxide detector alarm sounded. So, . . .

Nancy was learning about poisoning prevention at school. She went home and told her mom that the Poison Control Center telephone number should be posted by their telephone. Her mom did not know the Poison Control Center telephone number. So, . . .

.

Name _____

Date _____



What's the Problem, What's the Solution?

Read each sentence below. Write the missing problem or solution as indicated. *Answers will vary but may include the following:*

1. Problem: A man I didn't know offered me some candy.

Solution: *I didn't take the candy because I only accept food from a grown-up I trust.*

2. Problem: *We did not know the number for the Poison Control Center.*

Solution: My dad and I looked up the local Poison Control Center phone number and posted it by our phone.

3. Problem: Jess is allergic to aspirin.

Solution: *He only takes medication from a trusted grown-up who knows about his allergy.*

4. Problem: *My mom found my little brother with an open bottle of vitamins.*

Solution: My mom called the Poison Control Center.

5. Problem: When Todd was playing in the basement, he found a can of spray paint.

Solution: *Todd immediately told his father that he found spray paint.*

6. Problem: *My mom stores medicines in a drawer in the kitchen.*

Solution: My mom bought a lock for the drawer.

7. Problem: Even though we couldn't smell it, the detector indicated a high level of carbon monoxide in our home.

Solution: *We immediately left our home and called the fire department.*

8. Problem: *I found a bottle of pills on the kitchen counter.*

Solution: I gave the pills to my aunt.

Name _____

Date _____



Solve That Problem

Read the problem below. Choose an ending that solves the problem. Put an X next to the best ending.

Lorena was helping her mom wash the kitchen window. As Lorena sprayed the cleanser, it went in her eyes. They started to burn immediately.

- _____ **1.** She wiped her eyes with her hands, washed her hands with soap and water, and continued washing the window.
- X** **2.** Her mom immediately called the Poison Control Center for information. The expert told her what to do.
- _____ **3.** Her mom looked at the cleanser and said that the burning would go away soon.

Read the problems. Write the best poisoning prevention solution to each one.

The Miller family had just finished dinner and sat down to watch their favorite television show. Suddenly the carbon monoxide detector alarm sounded. So, . . .

The Miller family should immediately leave their home and call the fire department.

Nancy was learning about poisoning prevention at school. She went home and told her mom that the Poison Control Center telephone number should be posted by their telephone. Her mom did not know the Poison Control Center telephone number. So, . . .

Nancy's mom should look up the phone number of the Poison Control Center and post it by the phone.



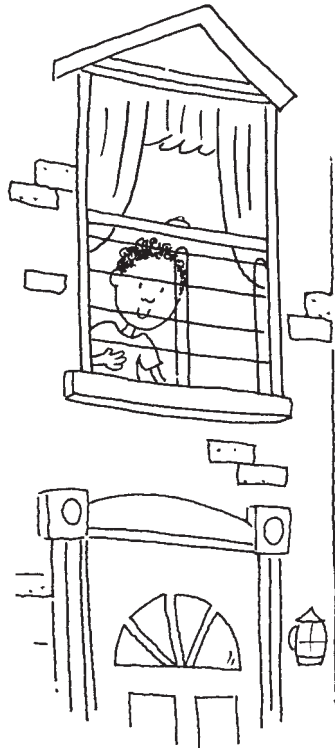
Falls Prevention



Home Activity

Discuss how falls can be avoided. With your child, search local newspapers and magazines for reports on injuries resulting from falls. Your child also could search back issues of magazines and newspapers on the Internet or at the local library. Discuss the report with your child, addressing how the incident might have been avoided. Have your child bring to class a copy of the article to share with other students.

Visit www.riskwatch.org or www.sparky.org for more information and activities.



Your child has been learning about the danger of falls and about how falls can be prevented. In 2000, in the United States, 81 children aged 14 and under died as a result of fall-related incidents, and more than half were children aged 4 or younger. In 2001, more than 2.5 million children aged 14 and under were injured and treated in hospital emergency departments as a result of fall-related incidents. Each year, an estimated 15 children ages 14 and under die and approximately 233,500 are treated in hospital emergency rooms for playground equipment-related injuries. In fact, nearly three-fourths of all playground injuries are caused by falls, some of which occur in a child's own backyard.

If your child is beginning to baby-sit, stress the importance of constant supervision of younger children. Your child has learned to identify safe play areas and should make sure that children under his or her care are playing in a safe play area. Play areas should be covered with 12 inches of materials such as mulch, pea gravel, wood chips, or specially designed rubber substances that cushion a fall. **Dirt and grass as well as traditional gravel surfaces do not provide adequate protection when falls occur.**

When supervising young children, your child should enforce safe play rules such as taking turns on playground equipment, keeping shoes on with the shoelaces tied, wearing suitable clothing, and being aware of potential playground dangers. Children should be instructed not to play on stairs, balconies, or windows.

Remind your child to think about the potential consequences of childish behavior, such as fooling around on the stairs or an escalator, playing on a balcony or window, or climbing poles. Many children do not think of the possibility of a permanent disability or death from reckless behavior.

Data Sources: Consumer Federation of America, National SAFE KIDS Campaign®.

Name _____

Date _____



The Grammar Phantom Strikes Again

Read the paragraphs below. Correct the spelling and punctuation problems.

playgrounds can be very Dangerous, especially if the proper safety rooles are not followd take turns wile playing on slides and other equipment. remember to where shoes while playing . make sure your shoelaces are tyed so you dont trip and fall Always tell a grown-up if you see brocen equipment protective surfacing on playgrunds should be soft. play equipment shoud have a six-foot fall zone from the perimitir.

always hold the hand railings when using the stairs or an escalator make sure their are no toys or other things that could cause somone to trip on the stares.

Stay away from open windoes screens kep insects out but they are not strong enuff to keep children from falling high porches fire escapes and balconies are not safe areas to play. if you have windoe Guards ask a grown-up to make shur they can be opened eazily from the inside

Write three falls prevention safety rules. Be sure to use correct spelling and punctuation.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Name _____

Date _____



Math Conversion

Safe Playgrounds

Safe playgrounds have a minimum six-foot “fall zone” around and between each piece of equipment.

They also have at least 12 inches of protective surfacing.

Solve the problems below.

1. The playground swing is 84 inches from the jungle gym. How many feet is 84 inches? _____

Is there enough space between the equipment for a safe “fall zone”?

2. The tower platform is 2 yards from the seesaw. How many feet is 2 yards? _____

Is the platform a safe place for you to play? _____

3. The play area is 3 yards long and 3 yards wide.

What is the length of the play area in inches? _____

What is the width of the play area in feet? _____

4. The protective surface is 2 feet deep. What is the depth of the surface in inches? _____

Is this enough protective surface to make the play area safe? If not, what should the depth be?

5. The playground is 108 inches long and 120 inches wide. What is the width of the playground in feet? _____

What is the length of the playground in feet? _____

The playground has a swing set and a slide. Is this a safe playground?

_____ Why or why not? _____

Name _____

Date _____



Point of View

Read the paragraphs below. Decide whether the parent or caregiver, the doctor, or another grown-up is telling the story.

- 1.** According to Mr. Jones, four-year-old Glenn was at the playground. The boy climbed to the top of the slide and lost his balance. He hit the ground, which Mr. Jones stated was covered with a soft material. Glenn suffered a fractured arm and will be in a cast for four weeks.

Who is telling the story? _____

- 2.** I was sitting on the park bench watching my six-year-old boy climb the jungle gym. A young boy and his father arrived at the playground. The little boy ran to the slide. I thought the slide was too big for the little boy. The boy climbed the steps, but as he reached the top of the slide, he lost his balance and fell to the ground. He was crying a lot and holding his arm.

Who is telling the story? _____

- 3.** It was a beautiful day, and I thought we'd go to the playground. As soon as we got there, Glenn ran off. He was headed for the big slide. From a distance, the slide looked safe. I couldn't believe it when I saw him fall down. I ran over to him. I could see he was in a lot of pain.

Who is telling the story? _____

In the space below, write the story above from Glenn's point of view. Be sure to include the rule that Glenn and his father should have followed.

Name _____

Date _____



The Grammar Phantom Strikes Again

Read the paragraphs below. Correct the spelling and punctuation problems.

Playgrounds can be very dangerous, especially if the proper safety rules are not followed. Take turns while playing on slides and other equipment. Remember to wear shoes while playing. Make sure your shoelaces are tied so you don't trip and fall. Always tell a grown-up if you see broken equipment. Protective surfacing on playgrounds should be soft. Play equipment should have a six-foot fall zone from the perimeter.

Always hold the hand railings when using the stairs or an escalator. Make sure there are no toys or other things that could cause someone to trip on the stairs.

Stay away from open windows. Keep insects out but they are not strong enough to keep children from falling. High porches, fire escapes, and balconies are not safe areas to play. If you have window guards, ask a grown-up to make sure they can be opened easily from the inside.

Write three falls prevention safety rules. Be sure to use correct spelling and punctuation.

1. *Rules will vary. Check students' work.*

2. _____

3. _____

Name _____

Date _____



Math Conversion

Safe Playgrounds

Safe playgrounds have a minimum six-foot “fall zone” around and between each piece of equipment.

They also have at least 12 inches of protective surfacing.

Solve the problems below.

1. The playground swing is 84 inches from the jungle gym. How many feet is 84 inches? 7 feet

Is there enough space between the equipment for a safe “fall zone”?

There is enough space between the equipment for a safe “fall zone.”

2. The tower platform is 2 yards from the seesaw. How many feet is 2 yards? 6 feet

Is the platform a safe place for you to play? *Yes, the platform is a safe place to play.*

3. The play area is 3 yards long and 3 yards wide.

What is the length of the play area in inches? 108 inches

What is the width of the play area in feet? 9 feet

4. The protective surface is 2 feet deep. What is the depth of the surface in inches? 24 inches

Is this enough protective surface to make the play area safe? If not, what should the depth be?

Yes, there is enough protective surface to make the play area safe.

5. The playground is 108 inches long and 120 inches wide. What is the width of the playground in feet? 10 feet

What is the length of the playground in feet? 9 feet

The playground has a swing set and a slide. Is this a safe playground?

No Why or why not? *It does not have a 6 ft. safe “fall zone” around and between the equipment.*

Name _____

Date _____



Point of View

Read the paragraphs below. Decide whether the parent or caregiver, the doctor, or another grown-up is telling the story.

- 1.** According to Mr. Jones, four-year-old Glenn was at the playground. The boy climbed to the top of the slide and lost his balance. He hit the ground, which Mr. Jones stated was covered with a soft material. Glenn suffered a fractured arm and will be in a cast for four weeks.

Who is telling the story? *The doctor.*

- 2.** I was sitting on the park bench watching my six-year-old boy climb the jungle gym. A young boy and his father arrived at the playground. The little boy ran to the slide. I thought the slide was too big for the little boy. The boy climbed the steps, but as he reached the top of the slide, he lost his balance and fell to the ground. He was crying a lot and holding his arm.

Who is telling the story? *Another grown-up.*

- 3.** It was a beautiful day, and I thought we'd go to the playground. As soon as we got there, Glenn ran off. He was headed for the big slide. From a distance, the slide looked safe. I couldn't believe it when I saw him fall down. I ran over to him. I could see he was in a lot of pain.

Who is telling the story? *The parent or caregiver.*

In the space below, write the story above from Glenn's point of view. Be sure to include the rule that Glenn and his father should have followed.

Answers will vary.



Firearms Injury Prevention



Home Activity

Reinforce the Rules. Have your child tell you the two important safety rules pertaining to guns. (1. Tell a grown-up if you find a gun. 2. Stay away from guns and ammunition.) Then have him or her use colored pencils or markers to write each rule on a piece of drawing paper or cardboard. Use a magnet to affix the rule boards to the refrigerator.

Visit www.riskwatch.org or www.sparky.org for more information and additional activities.

Your child has been learning about the dangers posed by firearms and what he or she can do to protect himself or herself from unintentional injury or death. Unintentional firearms-related injuries or death are defined as those in which the person firing the gun did not intend to hurt anyone. In 2000, 86 children aged 14 and under in the United States died from unintentional firearms-related incidents. In 2001, nearly 1,400 children were treated in emergency rooms for unintentional injuries received from a firearm.

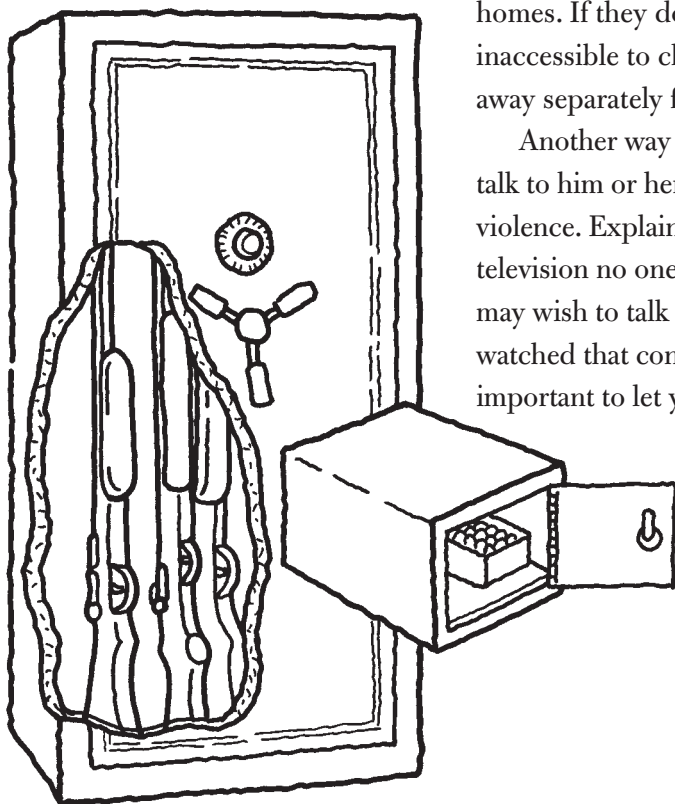
To keep your child from being injured by a gun, you need to child-proof your home. Most childhood shooting deaths involve guns that have been kept loaded and accessible in or around the home. Children are naturally curious, and sometimes they cannot tell the difference between a real gun and a toy gun.

If you have a gun in your home, make sure it is stored unloaded and in a locked place where a child cannot touch it. All ammunition should also be kept locked away in an inaccessible location separately from the gun.

Educating children about gun safety plays an important role in keeping them safe from firearms. Talk to your child about staying away from guns in places where they play and homes they visit. Talk with your children's friends' parents or caregivers to find out whether they have guns in their homes. If they do, verify that the guns are kept unloaded, locked away, and inaccessible to children. Also, check that any ammunition is kept locked away separately from the gun.

Another way to educate your child about the dangers of firearms is to talk to him or her about the difference between real violence and television violence. Explain that in real life, children can be hurt by guns, while on television no one is actually hurt, although it appears that they are. You may wish to talk about a program or video game that your child may have watched that contained violence. Ask how he or she felt about it. It's important to let your child know that he or she can talk to you.

Data sources: Consumer Federation of America, National SAFE KIDS Campaign®.



Name _____

Date _____



The Sleepover

The story below needs an ending. Read the paragraph and answer the questions that follow. Then, on a separate sheet of paper, write an ending to the story.

Olga was so happy when her new friend, Sasha, invited her to a sleepover. She arrived at Sasha's home at 7:30, and the two girls went up to Sasha's room to listen to a new CD. The girls talked for awhile, sharing secrets. Sasha told Olga she had found something in the hall closet that was shiny. Olga was curious and wanted to see what Sasha found. The two girls crept quietly to the closet, and Sasha opened the door. She moved some towels and pulled out a gun.

1. Who are the main characters in the story?

2. Where does Sasha find the gun?

3. What important safety rule is being broken?

4. What would you do if your friend showed you a gun?

5. If you were at a friend's home and you noticed that his or her parent or caregiver had a gun on a table in the living room, what would you do?

Name _____

Date _____



The Sleepover

The story below needs an ending. Read the paragraph and answer the questions that follow. Then, on a separate sheet of paper, write an ending to the story.

Olga was so happy when her new friend, Sasha, invited her to a sleepover. She arrived at Sasha's home at 7:30, and the two girls went up to Sasha's room to listen to a new CD. The girls talked for awhile, sharing secrets. Sasha told Olga she had found something in the hall closet that was shiny. Olga was curious and wanted to see what Sasha found. The two girls crept quietly to the closet, and Sasha opened the door. She moved some towels and pulled out a gun. ***Endings will vary. Check students' work.***

1. Who are the main characters in the story?

Olga and Sasha.

2. Where does Sasha find the gun?

In a closet.

3. What important safety rule is being broken?

Stay away from guns and ammunition. Tell a grown-up if you find a gun.

4. What would you do if your friend showed you a gun?

Find and tell a grown-up about it immediately.

5. If you were at a friend's home and you noticed that his or her parent or caregiver had a gun on a table in the living room, what would you do?

Tell my friend's parent/caregiver that I'm not supposed to be in a place where guns or ammunition are out in the open. Then, ask my friend's parent/caregiver to take me home or call my parent or caregiver and ask him/her to pick me up.



Bike and Pedestrian Safety



Home Activities

Look for safety in action. Go to the park with your child. Observe bike riders in action. Note the safety rules they follow. Ask your child these questions: Did any of the riders break any safety rules? If so, which ones did they break?

Visit www.riskwatch.org or www.sparky.org for more information and additional activities.

Your child has been learning bicycle safety rules and the proper way to cross streets and parking lots safely. Young children (aged 10 and under) need the constant supervision of a grown-up to keep them safe from moving vehicles whose drivers may not see small children until it is too late.

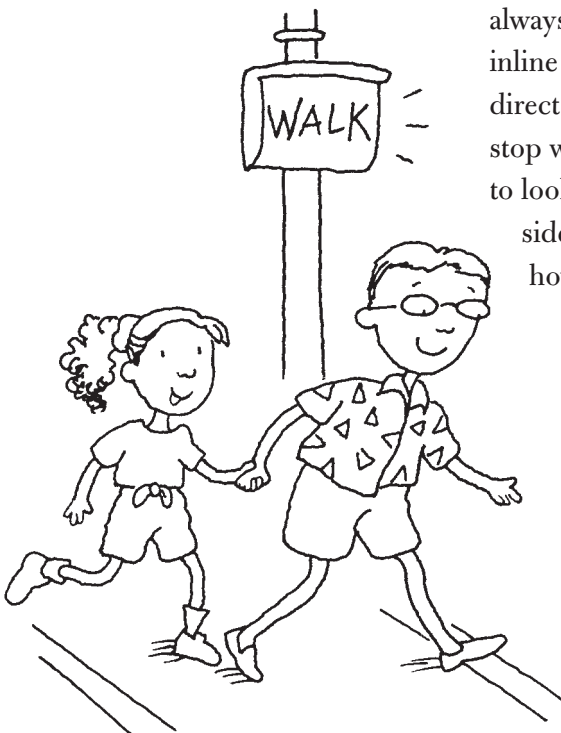
In 2001, nearly 314,600 children in the United States, aged 14 and under, were treated in hospital emergency rooms for bicycling-related incidents. Nearly half of children ages 14 and under hospitalized for bicycle-related injuries are diagnosed with a traumatic brain injury. Studies have shown that wearing a bicycle helmet significantly reduces the risk of a brain injury by 85 percent in the event of an incident. Worn properly, bicycle helmets should sit level on the head, and be snug and comfortable.

Another startling statistic is the number of children killed in pedestrian-related incidents. In 2000, incidents involving motor vehicles were responsible for the deaths of 534 children aged 14 and under in the United States, and another 172 children of this age died in non-traffic related incidents.

Safeguard your child by being bike-smart. Make sure your child always wears a bicycle helmet when riding a bike, skateboard, scooter, or inline skates and that he or she rides on sidewalks or paths under the direct supervision of a grown-up. Teach your child to make a complete stop when entering a sidewalk, path, or driveway. Also, teach him or her to look left, right, and left again for people who may be walking on the sidewalk or path or for vehicles pulling into or out of a driveway and how to use proper hand signals before stopping or turning.

Teach your child to be street-smart, as well. Make sure your child knows to hold the hand of a grown-up when crossing a street or parking lot. Teach your child to stop at the curb or edge of a road, preferably at an intersection, to make sure the street is clear for crossing, and to never run into the street. Remind your child to listen and look for moving vehicles before crossing the street by looking left, right, and left again.

Data sources: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control; National SAFE KIDS Campaign®; Pediatric Head Injuries and Deaths from Bicycling in the United States, *Pediatrics*, 1996.



Name _____

Date _____



Decode the Rule

Within each bike and pedestrian safety rule below is a scrambled word. Write the proper spelling of each word beside the rule. Then, under the rule, tell why the rule is important.

1. Cross the street with a *p-wogurn*.

2. Ride your bicycle on a *daskeliw* or path.

3. Ride your bike during *gyldiath* hours.

4. Look for cars when entering a *eyvriwad*.

5. Walk your *eikb* across the street.

6. Cross the street at an intersection or *swasklorc*.

7. Stop at the *ucbr* or edge of the road before crossing.

8. Listen and look for *vinmog* vehicles when crossing streets and parking lots.

Name _____

Date _____



Know the Rules, Follow the Rules

Read the story below. Answer the questions that follow.

It was a beautiful sunny Saturday morning. My older brother Luis, who is 10 years old; my friend Peter, who is five years old, and I (I'm Zoe and I'm six) were across the street at Peter's house playing basketball. My mom had just finished baking cookies and was now outside in her garden. Peter wanted some cookies, so I yelled across the street, "Mom, can you help Peter and me cross the street?" She helped us cross the street. Then she went back to working in her garden.

While Luis continued playing basketball at Peter's house, Peter and I ate cookies. They were delicious. Peter hurried out of the house while I put the cookie jar away. Suddenly I heard the screech of tires. I looked outside and saw Peter twirling in the air. He landed on the ground in front of the car that had struck him. My mom ran over to Peter. She shouted me to call 9-1-1. The ambulance came quickly and took Peter to the hospital.

Mom, Luis, and I waited at our house all afternoon. I kept hoping that Peter would be okay. I was really scared. Finally the phone rang. My mom answered it. Peter's father told my mom that Peter would be okay; he had two broken legs and a concussion, and the doctor said that Peter was lucky to be alive.

1. How many children are mentioned in the story, and what are their names and ages? _____
2. Where does Peter live? _____
3. Why did Peter want to go to Zoe's house? _____
4. Who walked Peter and Zoe across the street? _____
5. What was Zoe doing when she heard tires screech? _____
6. Where was Zoe's mom? _____
7. What happened to Peter? _____
8. Why did the car hit him? _____
9. What important lesson did you learn from this story? _____

Name _____

Date _____



Decode the Rule

Within each bike and pedestrian safety rule below is a scrambled word. Write the proper spelling of each word beside the rule.

Then, under the rule, tell why the rule is important. **Answers about why rules are important will vary.**

1. Cross the street with a *p-wogurn*.

grown-up

2. Ride your bicycle on a *daskeliw* or path.

sidewalk

3. Ride your bike during *gyldiath* hours.

daylight

4. Look for cars when entering a *eyvriwad*.

driveway

5. Walk your *eikb* across the street.

bike

6. Cross the street at an intersection or *swasklorc*.

crosswalk

7. Stop at the *ucbr* or edge of the road before crossing.

curb

8. Listen and look for *vinmog* vehicles when crossing streets and parking lots.

moving

Name _____

Date _____



Know the Rules, Follow the Rules

Read the story below. Answer the questions that follow.

It was a beautiful sunny Saturday morning. My older brother Luis, who is 10 years old; my friend Peter, who is five years old, and I (I'm Zoe and I'm six) were across the street at Peter's house playing basketball. My mom had just finished baking cookies and was now outside in her garden. Peter wanted some cookies, so I yelled across the street, "Mom, can you help Peter and me cross the street?" She helped us cross the street. Then she went back to working in her garden.

While Luis continued playing basketball at Peter's house, Peter and I ate cookies. They were delicious. Peter hurried out of the house while I put the cookie jar away. Suddenly I heard the screech of tires. I looked outside and saw Peter twirling in the air. He landed on the ground in front of the car that had struck him. My mom ran over to Peter. She shouted me to call 9-1-1. The ambulance came quickly and took Peter to the hospital.

Mom, Luis, and I waited at our house all afternoon. I kept hoping that Peter would be okay. I was really scared. Finally the phone rang. My mom answered it. Peter's father told my mom that Peter would be okay; he had two broken legs and a concussion, and the doctor said that Peter was lucky to be alive.

1. How many children are mentioned in the story, and what are their names and ages? 3; Luis—10, Peter—5, and Zoe—6
2. Where does Peter live? Across the street
3. Why did Peter want to go to Zoe's house? To get cookies Zoe's mother just made
4. Who walked Peter and Zoe across the street? Zoe's mother
5. What was Zoe doing when she heard tires screech? Putting the cookie jar away
6. Where was Zoe's mom? Working in her garden
7. What happened to Peter? He was hit by a car.
8. Why did the car hit him? Answers will vary but may include that Peter was in a hurry and didn't ask Zoe's mom to help him cross the street. He was probably not paying attention to the traffic.
9. What important lesson did you learn from this story? Young children should not cross the street by themselves.



Water Safety



Home Activities

Practice water safety. Copy the table below on to a separate sheet of paper. Work with your child to complete the table. Write the water safety rules for each season that apply to your household. For instance, outdoor ice skating typically occurs in the winter so that column would have water safety rules involving ice skating. At the bottom of each column, list two consequences of not following the rules.

Rules	Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
Consequences				
1.				
2.				

Visit www.riskwatch.org or www.sparky.org for more information and activities.



Your child has been learning about water safety and why it's important to follow water safety rules when in or around water. Most drowning incidents occur while swimming, fishing, boating, and bathing. Small children can drown in a bucket of water. In 2000, in the United States, 943 children aged 14 and under drowned.

You can prevent a drowning incident by making sure your child has adult supervision at all times whenever he or she is in or around water. In addition, swimming pools should be enclosed by four-sided fencing that is at least five feet high and is equipped with self-closing and self-latching gates.

Another way to safeguard your child from a drowning incident is to provide ongoing swimming lessons. Swimming lessons help your child learn proper swimming techniques, gain extensive training, and follow water safety rules. If your child cannot swim well, make sure he or she wears a U. S. Coast Guard approved personal flotation device (PFD) when he or she is near water. A PFD will add buoyancy to the body and keep the head and

body higher in the water. Inner tubes, rafts, floaties, water wings, and other swimming toys are not considered PFDs and should not be used as such.

In addition, remind your child of the water safety rules. Make sure your child never swims alone; he or she should always have a grown-up present. Remind your child to pay attention to posted signs, such as "No Diving" and "No Running or Jumping." Make sure your child swims only when rested, does not eat food or chew gum while in the

water, and does not engage in horseplay in or around the water. Also, remind your child to get out of the water immediately if he or she hears thunder or sees lightning.

Data sources: American Red Cross, National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), National SAFE KIDS Campaign®, National Safety Council Injury Facts, United States Lifesaving Association.

Name _____

Date _____



Decode the Rule

Solve each word problem. Write your answer on the lines provided.

1. The local swimming pool has 6,821 members under the age of 16. Last summer 4,382 of these members were enrolled in swimming lessons. How many members did not take swimming lessons?

E T D A

2. Every lifeguard who works at the pool has to complete 7 hours of first-aid training. If the pool has 94 lifeguards, how many total hours have been spent in first-aid training?

O W N

3. At the end-of-the-year swimming party, 77 girls and 93 boys borrowed PFDs from the pool office. How many PFDs were borrowed?

V I R

Match the letters above to the numbers below to decode the rule.

8 2 1 2 0

3 7 1 2

7 8 4 6

U ____ K ____
8 8 6 5 8

____ S.
5 9 4 2 0

Name _____

Date _____



Gather the Facts

Read the following story. Then answer the five "W's" of reporting to gather more facts.

At 6:10 P.M., Ian, Charlie, Chang, and Isaiah arrived at the pond, put on their skates, and began a game of ice tag on the pond. The ice on the east side of the pond was not very thick, and when Ian skated over it, the ice cracked and he fell into the water. In a panic, Charlie skated over to Ian to try to help him, but the ice caved in under him as well, and Charlie ended up in the water.

Chang ran to the Miller's house to phone for emergency help. Isaiah found a PFD near the pond. He threw the PFD to his two friends. At 6:30 P.M. the firefighters arrived on the scene. They pulled the two children from the freezing water. The children were very scared, but fortunately no one was seriously hurt.

1. WHAT water safety rule did the children ignore?

2. WHERE was the ice too thin to skate?

3. WHY did Charlie fall through the ice?

4. WHO should have been with the kids?

5. WHAT did Isaiah use to keep his friends from drowning?

6. Write a report explaining how the ice skating incident could have been prevented.

Name _____

Date _____



Write about Water Safety

In the space provided, list five water safety rules. Give reasons why the rules are important to you. Be sure to use proper punctuation, capitalization, spelling, and sentence structure.

1. _____
Important: _____

2. _____
Important: _____

3. _____
Important: _____

4. _____
Important: _____

5. _____
Important: _____

On a separate sheet of paper write a personal story explaining how you practice water safety.

Name _____

Date _____



Decode the Rule

Solve each word problem. Write your answer on the lines provided.

1. The local swimming pool has 6,821 members under the age of 16. Last summer 4,382 of these members were enrolled in swimming lessons. How many members did not take swimming lessons?

$$\begin{array}{r} \underline{2} \quad \underline{4} \quad \underline{3} \quad \underline{9} \\ \text{E} \quad \text{T} \quad \text{D} \quad \text{A} \end{array}$$

2. Every lifeguard who works at the pool has to complete 7 hours of first-aid training. If the pool has 94 lifeguards, how many total hours have been spent in first-aid training?

$$\begin{array}{r} \underline{6} \quad \underline{5} \quad \underline{8} \\ \text{O} \quad \text{W} \quad \text{N} \end{array}$$

3. At the end-of-the-year swimming party, 77 girls and 93 boys borrowed PFDs from the pool office. How many PFDs were borrowed?

$$\begin{array}{r} \underline{1} \quad \underline{7} \quad \underline{0} \\ \text{V} \quad \text{I} \quad \text{R} \end{array}$$

Match the letters above to the numbers below to decode the rule.

$$\begin{array}{r} \underline{N} \quad \underline{e} \quad \underline{v} \quad \underline{e} \quad \underline{r} \\ 8 \quad 2 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \underline{d} \quad \underline{i} \quad \underline{v} \quad \underline{e} \\ 3 \quad 7 \quad 1 \quad 2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \underline{i} \quad \underline{n} \quad \underline{t} \quad \underline{o} \\ 7 \quad 8 \quad 4 \quad 6 \end{array}$$

$$\text{U} \quad \underline{n} \quad \text{K} \quad \underline{n} \quad \underline{o} \quad \underline{w} \quad \underline{n} \\ 8 \quad 8 \quad 6 \quad 5 \quad 8$$

$$\underline{w} \quad \underline{a} \quad \underline{t} \quad \underline{e} \quad \underline{r} \text{ S.} \\ 5 \quad 9 \quad 4 \quad 2 \quad 0$$

Name _____

Date _____



Gather the Facts

Read the following story. Then answer the five "W's" of reporting to gather more facts.

At 6:10 P.M., Ian, Charlie, Chang, and Isaiah arrived at the pond, put on their skates, and began a game of ice tag on the pond. The ice on the east side of the pond was not very thick, and when Ian skated over it, the ice cracked and he fell into the water. In a panic, Charlie skated over to Ian to try to help him, but the ice caved in under him as well, and Charlie ended up in the water.

Chang ran to the Miller's house to phone for emergency help. Isaiah found a PFD near the pond. He threw the PFD to his two friends. At 6:30 P.M. the firefighters arrived on the scene. They pulled the two children from the freezing water. The children were very scared, but fortunately no one was seriously hurt.

1. WHAT water safety rule did the children ignore?

No adult present, no one checked whether the pond was safe to skate.

2. WHERE was the ice too thin to skate?

The east side of the pond.

3. WHY did Charlie fall through the ice?

He was trying to help Ian, but the ice was too thin and he fell through.

4. WHO should have been with the kids?

An adult.

5. WHAT did Isaiah use to keep his friends from drowning?

A PFD.

6. Write a report explaining how the ice skating incident could have been prevented.

Check students' work, but it should include having an adult present and having someone check to see if the ice was thick enough over the entire pond to skate safely.

Name _____

Date _____



Write about Water Safety

In the space provided, list five water safety rules. Give reasons why the rules are important to you. Be sure to use proper punctuation, capitalization, spelling, and sentence structure. ***Answers will vary.***

1. _____
Important: _____

2. _____
Important: _____

3. _____
Important: _____

4. _____
Important: _____

5. _____
Important: _____

On a separate sheet of paper write a personal story explaining how you practice water safety.

Grade 4 *Risk Watch* Messages

Motor Vehicle Safety

1. Always ride buckled up in the back seat in a child safety or booster seat.
2. Learn and practice school bus safety rules.

Fire and Burn Prevention

1. If your clothes catch fire, stop, drop, and roll.
2. Know what to do when the smoke alarm sounds.
3. Hot things can hurt you.
4. Tell a grown-up if you find matches or lighters.

Choking, Suffocation, and Strangulation Prevention

1. Eating is serious business.
2. Save your breath.

Poisoning Prevention

1. Take medicine only from a grown-up you trust.
2. Ask a grown-up before eating or drinking anything.
3. Tell a grown-up if someone finds poison.

Fall Prevention

1. Stay away from open windows.
2. Avoid playing on stairs and escalators.
3. Learn and practice safe play rules.
4. Play on “soft” play surfaces.

Firearms Injury Prevention

1. Tell a grown-up if you find a gun.
2. Stay away from guns and ammunition.

Bike and Pedestrian Safety

1. Cross the street with a grown-up.
2. Learn and practice bike safety rules.
3. Wear a helmet every time you ride.
4. See and be seen.

Water Safety

1. Always swim with a grown-up.
2. Wear a personal flotation device (PFD) when in or around water.
3. Learn and practice the water safety rules.
4. Stop, look, and test before entering lakes and pools.
5. Be safe on ice.

Safety Test for Grades 3 & 4

Answers



DIRECTIONS

Read each of the questions and decide on the BEST answer. Then circle your answer

1

When should you use a safety belt?

- A. Only on a long trip
- B. Only around your neighborhood
- C. Only when there is a lot of traffic
- ✓ D. Every time you are in a car

2

A complete home escape plan should have

- A. one or more smoke alarms, one way out, and a meeting place.
- ✓ B. one or more smoke alarms, two ways out, and a meeting place.
- C. two smoke alarms and one way out.
- D. two ways out and a meeting place.

3

What is the best way to avoid choking when you're eating?

- ✓ A. Take small bites and chew food well.
- B. Eat food very quickly so there's no chance of choking.
- C. Talk to friends while you're eating so you will eat slowly.
- D. Have a glass of water nearby.

4

When on a boat, a personal flotation device (PFD) should be worn

- A. when getting on or off the boat.
- B. when the water is choppy.
- C. only if you're not a good swimmer.
- ✓ D. at all times.

5

After getting off the bus, it is best to walk

- A. behind the bus.
- B. next to the bus.
- ✓ C. on the sidewalk.
- D. in the street.

6

Which of the following is a choking hazard?

- A. A jump rope
- ✓ B. Marbles
- C. A sweatshirt with a hood
- D. A plastic bag

7

You and a friend are playing outside. You notice a bush with berries. What do you tell your friend who wants to eat one?

- A. "Go ahead. They've got to be safe since they're in your backyard!"
- ✓ B. "I don't think you should eat any until we ask your mom or dad."
- C. "Will you share some with me?"
- D. "Just take a little bite to see if they're okay to eat."

8

When is it okay to lean against an open window?

- A. When the window has a window guard
- B. When it is only open halfway
- C. When the window has a screen
- ✓ D. It is never okay.

9

You are visiting your cousin's house. He and his friends are looking at a gun. They are trying to figure out whether it is a toy gun or a real gun. What should you do?

- A. Stand and watch but don't touch the gun.
- ✓ B. Leave the area immediately and tell a grown-up.
- C. Pick it up and examine it closely.
- D. Pick it up and take it to a grown-up immediately.

10

Your home escape plan worked. You and your family are outside when you realize that your family pet may still be inside. You should

- A. ask an adult to go back inside and look for your pet.
- B. take a deep breath and run into your home.
- C. look for your pet along the outside of the building.
- ✓ D. tell a firefighter about your pet.

11

Sara has dropped her lunch bag near the bus. What should she do?

- ✓ A. Tell the bus driver
- B. Ask a friend to pick it up
- C. Run and pick it up
- D. Go home and tell someone

12

When the smoke alarm in your house or apartment goes off, what is the first thing you should do?

- A. Stop, drop and roll
- B. Call 911 or the fire department
- ✓ C. Go outside to your family's meeting place
- D. Check to see if there is really a fire

13

Your friend offers you some pills. She says they taste just like candy. What should you do?

- ✓ A. Don't take any.
- B. Eat just one.
- C. Eat some but remember to tell your parents that you ate some candy.
- D. Ask another friend to see if it's okay.

14

It is important to wear a bike helmet when riding a bike

- A. only at night.
- B. only on bumpy and uneven roads.
- C. only during bad weather.
- ✓ D. all the time.

15

None of your friends wears a helmet when riding a bike, but your mother says you have to wear one. Your friends tease you about wearing the helmet. What should you do?

- ✓ A. Wear a helmet no matter what anyone says.
- B. Wear a helmet when you are alone, but don't wear it when you are with your friends.
- C. Only ride your bike when your friends are not around.
- D. Try to talk your mother out of making you wear a helmet.

16

How should you line up for the school bus?

- A. With a partner
- ✓ B. Single file
- C. First in line
- D. It doesn't matter so long as you get on just one at a time.

17

If your clothes catch on fire, what should you do to put the fire out?

- A. Stand still and yell for help
- B. Look for the nearest fire extinguisher
- ✓ C. Stop, drop and roll
- D. Run for help

18

You are visiting your friend. He takes you to his father's desk, opens the drawer and pulls out a gun. He says the gun is not loaded. What should you do?

- A. Tell your mother when you get home.
- B. Look to make sure it is not loaded, then tell your friend to put it down.
- ✓ C. Tell your friend to put the gun down, then tell a grown-up.
- D. Take the gun from your friend and give it to a grown-up.

19

To prevent falls from an escalator, it is a good idea to

- ✓ A. hold the handrail while facing forward.
- B. walk slowly up or down the stairs in the direction the escalator is moving.
- C. hold somebody's hand.
- D. stand in the center of the escalator stair.

20

When you go swimming in a new place, you should

- A. jump into the water.
- B. only go if there are other kids around.
- ✓ C. only go if there is a grown-up with you.
- D. bring a friend with you.

Safety Test for Grades 3 & 4



Name: _____

DIRECTIONS

Read each of the questions and decide on the BEST answer. Then circle your answer.

1

When should you use a safety belt?

- A. Only on a long trip
- B. Only around your neighborhood
- C. Only when there is a lot of traffic
- D. Every time you are in a car

2

A complete home escape plan should have

- A. one or more smoke alarms, one way out, and a meeting place.
- B. one or more smoke alarms, two ways out, and a meeting place.
- C. two smoke alarms and one way out.
- D. two ways out and a meeting place.

3

What is the best way to avoid choking when you're eating?

- A. Take small bites and chew food well.
- B. Eat food very quickly so there's no chance of choking.
- C. Talk to friends while you're eating so you will eat slowly.
- D. Have a glass of water nearby.

4

When on a boat, a personal flotation device (PFD) should be worn

- A. when getting on or off the boat.
- B. when the water is choppy.
- C. only if you're not a good swimmer.
- D. at all times.

5

After getting off the bus, it is best to walk

- A. behind the bus.
- B. next to the bus.
- C. on the sidewalk.
- D. in the street.

6

Which of the following is a choking hazard?

- A. A jump rope
- B. Marbles
- C. A sweatshirt with a hood
- D. A plastic bag

7

You and a friend are playing outside. You notice a bush with berries. What do you tell your friend who wants to eat one?

- A. "Go ahead. They've got to be safe since they're in your backyard!"
- B. "I don't think you should eat any until we ask your mom or dad."
- C. "Will you share some with me?"
- D. "Just take a little bite to see if they're okay to eat."

8

When is it okay to lean against an open window?

- A. When the window has a window guard
- B. When it is only open halfway
- C. When the window has a screen
- D. It is never okay

9

You are visiting your cousin's house. He and his friends are looking at a gun. They are trying to figure out whether it is a toy gun or a real gun. What should you do?

- A. Stand and watch but don't touch the gun.
- B. Leave the area immediately and tell a grown-up.
- C. Pick it up and examine it closely.
- D. Pick it up and take it to a grown-up immediately.

10

Your home escape plan worked. You and your family are outside when you realize that your family pet may still be inside. You should

- A. ask an adult to go back inside and look for your pet.
- B. take a deep breath and run into your home.
- C. look for your pet along the outside of the building.
- D. tell a firefighter about your pet.

11

Sara has dropped her lunch bag near the bus. What should she do?

- A. Tell the bus driver
- B. Ask a friend to pick it up
- C. Run and pick it up
- D. Go home and tell someone

12

When the smoke alarm in your house or apartment goes off, what is the first thing you should do?

- A. Stop, drop and roll
- B. Call 911 or the fire department
- C. Go outside to your family's meeting place
- D. Check to see if there is really a fire

13

Your friend offers you some pills. She says they taste just like candy. What should you do?

- A. Don't take any.
- B. Eat just one.
- C. Eat some but remember to tell your parents that you ate some candy.
- D. Ask another friend to see if it's okay.

14

It is important to wear a bike helmet when riding a bike

- A. only at night.
- B. only on bumpy and uneven roads.
- C. only during bad weather.
- D. all the time.

15

None of your friends wears a helmet when riding a bike, but your mother says you have to wear one. Your friends tease you about wearing the helmet. What should you do?

- A. Wear a helmet no matter what anyone says.
- B. Wear a helmet when you are alone, but don't wear it when you are with your friends.
- C. Only ride your bike when your friends are not around.
- D. Try to talk your mother out of making you wear a helmet.

16

How should you line up for the school bus?

- A. With a partner
- B. Single file
- C. First in line
- D. It doesn't matter so long as you get on just one at a time.

17

If your clothes catch on fire, what should you do to put the fire out?

- A. Stand still and yell for help
- B. Look for the nearest fire extinguisher
- C. Stop, drop and roll
- D. Run for help

18

You are visiting your friend. He takes you to his father's desk, opens the drawer and pulls out a gun. He says the gun is not loaded. What should you do?

- A. Tell your mother when you get home.
- B. Look to make sure it is not loaded, then tell your friend to put it down.
- C. Tell your friend to put the gun down, then tell a grown-up.
- D. Take the gun from your friend and give it to a grown-up.

19

To prevent falls from an escalator, it is a good idea to

- A. hold the handrail while facing forward.
- B. walk slowly up or down the stairs in the direction the escalator is moving.
- C. hold somebody's hand.
- D. stand in the center of the escalator stair.

20

When you go swimming in a new place, you should

- A. jump into the water.
- B. only go if there are other kids around.
- C. only go if there is a grown-up with you.
- D. bring a friend with you.

Grade: _____

Summary Sheet



An injury prevention program from NFPA

[illegible]

Risk Watch® User Survey Form



Please duplicate this form for future submissions

We want to know what you think of *Risk Watch*®. Use this User Survey Form to let us know how the program has worked in your classroom and ideas to make the program even better.

Name: _____

School: _____

Address: _____

City: _____

State/Province: _____ Zip/Postal Code: _____

Grade Level: _____

What do you like about *Risk Watch*?

What do children and caregivers like about *Risk Watch*?

What recommendations do you have to make the program better?

If you have observed a positive change in the behavior of any of your students as a result of their participation in the *Risk Watch* program, please use the *Risk Watch* Success Incident Report Form to document it. Your class or student may be eligible to receive a certificate of recognition from NFPA!

Return completed form to:

NFPA, Public Education Division,
1 Batterymarch Park, P.O. Box 9101, Quincy, MA 02169-7471
Fax: (617)770-0200



Risk Watch® Success Incident Report



Please duplicate this form for future submissions

We want to recognize students and others in your community who have put their *Risk Watch*® safety lessons into action. We'll mail a special commemorative certificate to your local hero for each documented "*Risk Watch Save*" or "*Risk Watch Success*" you tell us about.

A "***Risk Watch Save***" certificate will be presented to a person whose actions, learned as a direct result of participation in NFPA's *Risk Watch* program, have resulted in the preservation of human life, or whose positive intervention has prevented or minimized a potentially life-threatening situation. (Examples: Nominee followed a pre-established escape plan and survived a home fire, survived a motor vehicle collision through the proper use of safety belts or a child restraint seat, avoided severe head injury in an actual bicycle incident by wearing a bike helmet; and so forth.)

A "***Risk Watch Success***" certificate will be presented to a person whose actions, learned as a direct result of participation in NFPA's *Risk Watch* program, have reduced the danger of a potentially harmful situation. (Examples: Nominee persuaded caregiver to install a smoke alarm or practice a home fire drill; convinced a friend to wear a bicycle helmet or safety belt; told a responsible adult that he or she had found matches, poison, ammunition, or a gun; and so forth.)

In order for NFPA to issue a certificate in a timely fashion, please be as detailed as possible when completing this form.

Submitted by: _____

School or organization: _____

Address: _____

Telephone number: _____

Fax number: _____

E-mail: _____



NFPA will review the information provided on the *Risk Watch Success Incident Report* and determine the viability of the incident. Successes and Saves will be acknowledged with a certificate of commendation signed by the President of NFPA. The certificate will be sent to the person listed below for presentation to the individual who performed the safe behavior. Please specify contact name, complete address, and telephone number for NFPA to send the certificate.

When will the certificate be presented? _____

continued...

Risk Watch® Success Incident Report



continued...

Who performed the *Risk Watch* behavior? _____

Age of individual at the time of the incident: _____ Grade: _____

Name and ages of all children involved: _____

Date of incident: _____

City/town where the incident occurred: _____

Exact location where incident took place: _____

In the event of a "Save," NFPA will contact the child's family, please include the family's home phone number in your initial report: _____

Name of teacher who taught the individual the *Risk Watch* behavior: _____

When was *Risk Watch* first implemented in the classroom? _____

When was *Risk Watch* first implemented in the community? _____

Please indicate the risk area involved with this incident (check box):

- ☐ Motor Vehicle Safety
- ☐ Fire and Burn Prevention
- ☐ Choking, Suffocation, and Strangulation Prevention
- ☐ Poisoning Prevention
- ☐ Falls Prevention
- ☐ Firearms Injury Prevention
- ☐ Bike and Pedestrian Safety
- ☐ Water Safety

Please write a detailed summary of the incident, spelling out exactly what happened and what steps were taken by each person involved in the incident. Also explain how the child's action(s) positively impacted his/her safety and that of others. Attach documentation such as a newspaper article or incident report, if available.

Return completed form to:

NFPA, Public Education Division,
1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169



Risk Watch® Diploma



NFPA recognizes

as an official *Risk Watcher*.

D A T E

T E A C H E R